



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the business of the islands, which has additional burdens to bear in the form of industrial taxes." Valuable bibliographies are appended to the various chapters.

EDWIN E. SPARKS.

The Liquor Problem: A Summary of Investigations Conducted by the Committee of Fifty, 1893-1903. Prepared for the Committee by JOHN S. BILLINGS, CHARLES W. ELIOT, HENRY W. FARNAM, JACOB L. GREENE AND FRANCIS G. PEABODY. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1905. Pp. 182.

This investigation was confined almost exclusively to conditions in the United States, and so the lessons of European experience are not fully brought to attention. In the last chapter a positive recommendation is made in the description of the Norwegian or "company" system, "which may be said to contain the essence of scientific modern liquor legislation."

For educators the chapter by Dr. Billings has great interest; for he shows with the quiet confidence of an expert that much of the instruction given on the physiological effects of alcohol in public schools is misleading and false. It is a pity that zealous and earnest people will insist on compelling teachers to isolate a subject from all its natural connections and then drill young children to believe errors. When these pupils become adult, they will discover the facts, and must lose respect for those who deceived them in hope of serving a good cause by unfair means. The actual facts, as Dr. Billings summarizes them, without any exaggerations to destroy the moral influence of teachers, are all that is needed for a temperance argument.

The committee, by publishing the results of their study in a single volume, will gain access to a far wider audience, and will thus induce many more persons to go more deeply into the evidence by turning back to the earlier special reports for more prolonged study. No more sane, balanced, and convincing statement of the problem has been made, and the influence of the investigation will widen and deepen as men discover, through disappointment and defeat, that steady progress by rational means is both more rapid and more secure than spasmodic bursts of mob rule. If a great part of the money

and energy which are wasted in misdirected methods were trained to united and rational action, many of the evils of alcohol could be reduced far more effectively than is true at present.

C. R. HENDERSON.

Russia and Its Crisis. By PAUL MILYOUKOV. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1905.

Mr. Milyoukov has given us in this book a profound, detailed, and scientific study of the historical elements which have made Russia what she is today. There is no other book in the English language which permits the reader to penetrate so far into the mysteries of that witch's kettle boiling between the Baltic and the Black Seas. If you wish to know about the development of autocracy and its Satanic limb, the Orthodox church; if your interest is directed to the peasant and his economic and moral condition; or if you want to inform yourself about the development of socialism and political parties in general—about these things and a dozen other matters, you will find a treasure of material collected at first hand and presented with a cogency which will convince the most skeptical. Not that the author holds a brief for any cause or party. He is, of course, a generous believer in free popular activity, but his argument is primarily historical, and his method vigorously scientific. Without the use of a vituperative phrase, and with no other help than his vast information and his penetrating power of analysis, he gradually leads the reader to the perception of the sham, the iniquity, and the utter untenableness of the autocratic system. The closeness of the argument, delivering stroke upon stroke, requires the most unremitting attention, and will weary the superficial student long before the end is reached. All such are warned from these premises, not, however, without an expression of regret that the author, who commands a stout and clear pragmatic style, was not able to lighten the labor of the conscientious reader by an infusion of some of the grace and picturesqueness in which even the most stubborn historical material abounds. This excessive solidity is adequately explained when we remember that Mr. Milyoukov employs, and on the whole with admirable effectiveness, a tongue to which he was not born.

FERDINAND SCHWILL.